THE INCOME TAX CONTEST. MATE IN THE HOUSE.

Bemarkable Arguments for its Retention— Beasons for its Utter Abelition—Common Rense in the Collection of the Revenues— Representatives Listening to the People. Washington, June 2.—The House at 2½ P. M. resumed consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on the sections relating

Mr. McChary (Rep., Iowa) opposed the abolition of the income tax, because that tax was the only mode by which a large portion of the wealth of the country was made to contribute to the national

He was not for any medification of it, either as to rate or amount of exemption. The Government had exhibited to the world its perfect ability to pay the national debt, and honce it was time to

ODIOUS AND OBNOXIOUS TAXES. He believed that the country was satisfied to cancel the national debt at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year in-

stead of \$100,000,000 a year.

Mr. Wilson (Dem., Minn.) opposed the abolition of the income tax. The pending bill proposed a reduction of taxes by \$34,000,000, but if the income tax were abolished, an attempt would be made to prevent the reduction of taxation on other matthey had abolished taxation on the rich and kept it upon the poor? The income tax was the fairest of

all taxes, because it fell on the rich, not on the poor. Mr. Townsend (Rep., Penn.) declared that the clamor for abolition was a local and a fictitious one, gotten up in the interest of men of large fortune. It did not find any response among the people, but was confined to comparatively few individuals. He fa-

confined to comparatively few individuals. He favored the raising of the exemption to \$2,000, so as to relieve men of moderate means. He also favored the reduction of the rate to 3 per cent.

Mr. JUDD (Rep., III.) offered amendments confining the tax to invested capital, and excluding profits and incomes.

Mr. Hill (Rep., III.) favored abolition. If it was to be continued he wanted the rate to be reduced to 5 per cent. and the exemption raised to \$2,500.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Conn.) characterized the income tax as an odolous and unpomlar tax. It was imposed at a time of national necessity, and after the war was over,

Was over,
A SOLEMN PLEDGE

was given to the country that it would be continued until 1870, and no longer. He would therefore op-pose its longer continuance, and if it were not to be abolished he would favor a reduction of the rate, abolished he would favor a reduction of the rate, and an increase of exemption.

Mr. Niblack (Dem., Ind.) had always favored making the invested capital of the country pay its fair contribution to the revenue, but he was not in favor of taxing incomes and profits. If the question presented itself as a whole, whether the income tax should be retained or struck out altogether, he would vote to strike it out altogether, twas an irritating and provoking tax, and revenue enough could be collected without it. It was a very plausible thing that the income tax affected rich men only, but the fact was that the income tax affected all the business of the country and finally fell upon the beople at large.

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fir. Hale (Rep., Me.) moved to increase the exemption to \$2,000, and reminded the House that since 1866 the revenue had been reduced from \$310,000,000 to \$160,000,000. So he was in favor of reducing the income tax by raising the exemption. This would take out the small professional men and clerks, and leave the tax to be paid by those who were above the reach of pinch or accessity.

Mr. Ward (Rep., N. Y.) had refrained from interfering bitherto with the recommendations of the Committee on Ways and Means. It seemed to him that the opposition to the tax sprang from a very

SMALL SPECIAL INTEREST.

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Special interests got hold of the newspapers, pursued members into the committee rooms, and to their homes. And special interests were very apt to be regarded in forgetfulness of the interest of the great masses of the people. If they abolished the income tax, they abolished the only tax that reached personal property, or that reached the income of the bondholders.

personal property, or that reached the income of the bondhoiders.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.) advocated abolition. The public sentiment in Philadelphia was unanimous for its abolition. If it could not be abolished, he favored the reduction of the rate and the increase of the exception. In reply to the remark of his colleague (Townsend) that this cry did not reach the country, he said that the farmers did not pay an income tax. It was faid by men living in the large cities, the city of Philadelphia paying more than several States put together.

Mr. FINKELBUKG (Rep., Mo.) moved to limit the allowance for house rent to \$300, and argued that that would be in proportion to the money exemption. While he favored a modification, he was opposed to its total abolition.

tion. While he favored a modulus to the people deposed to its total abolition.

Mr. Wood (bem., N. Y.) said that the people demanded a reduction of taxation, and it was for Congress to determine whether the income tax was not apply those that should be abolished. He believed

UNEQUAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL,

the Constitution requiring taxation to be collected in proportion to population. The State of New York now paid thirty per cent, of the income tax, while its population was only one-twelfth the entire population of the country.

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Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) was willing to extend the exemption to \$20,000, and then retain the tax on all incomes, whether (rom business, or from property, or from accumulated capital.

Mr. Sarourf (Rep., Cal.) remarked that there was not one chance in twenty that the Tariff bill would pass Congress this reasion, and it was doubtful be sides whether that bill made afreduction. He believed, therefore, that the pending bill was the only opportunity members would have to reisem their pledges to reduce taxation. He would therefore favor the abolition of the income tax, and if it could not be abolished he would favor its reduction.

Mr. Potter (Dem., N. Y.) agreed with the arguments yesterday of his colleague (Davis), that the House was estopped from continuing the income tax beyond 1870. He denied that this tax, or any tax so odious, so oppressive, so demoralizing, could be for the public good, no matter what amount of revenue was collected under it. No one on his side of the House objected to the taxmition of capital. Such a tax was easily collected; but

THE EVIL OF THIS LAW

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was its demoralizing character, and that it offered a reward to fraud and falsehood, and imposed a burden on honesty and fair dealing.

Mr. Davie (Rep., N. Y.) concluded his argument of yesterday. He opposed the tax for its injustice and inequality. It allowed exemptions to accumulated wealth. The tax fell in a great degree on labor, struggling for its position. The exemption of accumulated wealth. The tax fell in a great degree on labor, struggling for its position. The exemption of accumulated wealth in the one case imposed in the other case nothing less than confiscation.

Mr. Schenen (Rep., O.) asked Mr. Davis what he meant by exemption of accumulated wealth.

Mr. Davis explained that if a man had \$30,000 of accumulated wealth invested in bonds and mortgages, yielding him a net revenue of five per cert. over and above his ordinary taxation, that was \$1,500, and by this law that \$1,500 was exempt.

Mr. Firm (Rep., Nev.) argued that the taxation might safely be reduced \$00,000,000, and that no reduction would be so popular or so fair as the abolition of the income tax.

Mr. Farnswohlth (Rep., Ill.) favored the continuance of the tax, and the increase of exemption to \$2,000. As to the objection that the tax should be on capital, he said that business was capital,

BRAINS WERE CAPITAL,

on capital, he said that bosiness was capital,

BRAINS WERE CAPITAL,

professions were capital. As to the objection that
the tax was inquisitorial than other taxes, and that
argument was inconsistent with the other argument
that so many evaded the payment of their income
tax.

Mr. Banks (Rep., Mass.) said that so far as be
could judge of the temper of the people he represented, the continuance of this tax would discredit the
Government. He was opposed to it in all forms,
and would vote against it as a tax which ought not
to be revived. It was unequal and unjust. The bulk
of it was collected on wages, on salaries, and represented the productive energy of the country. If revived, it would produce great discontent, and would
be evaded or recisted as an unconstitutional tax.

Mr. Ingensoll (Rep., Ill.) said that after listening
yeatoriay to the debate on the match tax, and after
instening to-day to the debate on the income tax, he
ws. led to exclaim, "Consistency, thou art a lewel."

The same members who argued yesterday against
abolishing the match tax, which brought \$1,000,000
into the trensury, were to-day arguing in favor of
abolishing the income tax, which produced \$25,000,000 a year. When they went home and told that
the people, he expected that the people would
horrah for them and elect them manimously,
i.aughter.] As to the income tax being inquisitorial
as the Tarifflaw, under which men and women were
searched inside and outside. [Laughter.] He fawored, therefore, the continuance of the income tax
with an increase of exemption to \$2,000.

Mr. Pownion (Rep., Iowa) argued in favor of the
continuance of the tax as admittedly fair and equitable in the treasure.

able in theory. Mr. Archen (Dem., Md.) argued against the tax as unequal in its operations.

TAXING THE WIDOW who had an accome of \$30) from investments in bank stock, white men with incomes of \$10,000 escaped taxation. Its evils were so abordinable and anneying that the people would be almost justified in forcible resistance to it. But he had little hope of seeing it abolished while the Republican party remained in lower.

ATWOOD favored the continuance of the tar

ing of the year's accounts of business men. The income tax was a tax upon wealth, and therefore was the fairest tax that could be imposed. There was no pretence that its appeal would be of any advantage to the poorer classes.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Ps.) favored the repeal of the tax, which he argued was added up in the cost of business and charged against

THE PEOPLE AT LARGE.

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It was a tax upon intellect. It employed a large
number of officials to assess and collect it. The exemptions were unequal. He favored the continuance of texation on malt liquors, tobacco, stamps,
and amusements.

Mr. Bernon (Rep., N. H.) argued in favor of the
retention of the tax. The people believed it necessary. It was a more just and equitable tax than any
imposed in the whole catalogue of internal taxation.
The way to lift the burden from the shoulders of
the people was to pay off the national debt as soon
as possible, for with that debt hanging over the nation it was in no condition to resist insult or to
protect its honor and its interests.

Mr. Winans (Rep., O.) offered an amendment, dispensing with the tax on incomes from industry and
the exercise of professions, und to retain it on lacomes derived from capital.

Mr. Moork (Rep., Ill.) favored the continuance of
the tax with the exemption of \$2,000, and argued
that the popular demand for relief from taxation was
imperative and overwhelming.

Mr. Hotchels (Rep., N. Y.) opposed the continuance of the income tax and favored the general reduction of revenue, and a return by the Government
to the principles of economy.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., O.) offered an amendment
levying a tax of five per cent, on income derived
frm bonds of every description, notes and
mortgages and other securities over the sum
of \$1,000 and under \$10,000; seven per cent, on
sums between \$10,000 and \$30,000, and eight per
cent, on sums over \$30,000. He argued in support
of his amendment.

Mr. Garrield (Rep., O.) offered an amendment
removing the tax from incomes derived from business and confining it to incomes

DERIVED FROM CAPITAL,

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DERIVED FROM CAPITAL,
and argued in support of that proposition.
Mr. Farnsworth (Rep. Ill.) inquired whether
that excluded members of Congress.
Mr. Garrield old not care whether it did or not
It was intended to meet the objection that the income tax weighed unjustly on business and professional men, and let vested capital escape.
He had no doubt his amendment would leave
about one half of the revenue from income, and remit the other half. It was a sort of compromise
measure.

about one half of the revenue from income, and remit the other half. It was a sort of compromise measure.

Mr. Woodward (Dem., Pa.) moved as a substitute for the thirty-fifth section, imposing the income tax, a section providing for the withholding of a tax of five per cent, on the interest on the bonds of the United States wherever neld, at home or abroad. He argued that that would be an angle substitute for the income tax, which he would then have wiped away altogether. There was not a particle of repudiation in it, because all who held these bonds were bound on every principle of reciprocity to contribute to the support of the Government, which rendered their property valuate and safe.

Mr. Modgan, in reply to a question by Mr. Bexton, said that the State of life os paid a million and a half internal revenue more: an all New England.

Mr. Kellog said that was not so.

Mr. Judd explained the amendum twhich he had offered. It left in the bill the tax, ion on bonds, notes, securities, and all that class of property. It struck out all relating to the business of the country derived from trade, which he believed the trader charged over to the consumer. It left to be taxed all incomes derived from speculation in real estate and incorporated companies. It struck out ill that related to farm products. If the amendment were adopted, it would leave the tax to be imposed on the invested and realized capital of the country, and not on the productive industry.

Mr. Brooks (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment prohibiting the publication of income returns.

Mr. Hoan (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment reducing the number of persons to be allowed deductions in religious or social communities from ten to eight.

Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) moved to reduce the number to five.

eight.
Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) moved to reduce the Mr. DAWES (Rep., alass) invited that the will of number to five.

Mr. Roors (Rep., Ark.) admitted that the will of the people should be attended to in regard to taxation; but he believed that the will of the people in regard to the income tax was that it should not be retained. It was with taxes as with the man who had

and who when saked where he preferred to have it, replied, "Well, I believe I would rather have it on somebody else." [Laughter]
Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) lawored the continuance of the tax, arguing that the objection to it came from the rich people of the large cities—people who had the least reason to complain of taxation, having grown rich from the war. But he was specially in layor of imposing a reasonable tax on the bonds of the Government, and he therefore offered an amendment imposing a tax of ten per cent, on the interest on the bonds.

Mr. Amblen offered an amendment requiring that

ment imposing a tax of ten per cent. on the interest on the bonds.

Mr. Ameler offered an amendment requiring that legacies and successions, when not direct from the decedent to his wife or family, shall be accounted for as an income.

Other amendments were effered by Messrs. Loughridge, Cleveland, Axtell, and others.

Mr. Axtell (Dem., Cal.) regretted that he could not have had an opportunity to express his views in five minutes.

The Speaker remarked that there were forty other gentlemen in the same position.

Further amendments were opposed by Messrs. Mayham, Lafin, Burchard, Towasend, Els, Lynch, and Ingersoll.

Mr. Schenck closed the discussion. He said that the Committee had proposed to reduce the income tax by increasing the exemption to \$1,500, which would be a reduction of

NEARLY SIX MILLIONS.

His own opinion was that that was about as much as could be safely done at this time. But he was not at aff prepared to say that next year and the year after, and so on, these reductions might not be continued. Gentlemen were not to be misled by supposing that that was to be proposed by the Committee on Wave and Means in the shape of a reduction of taxation. It was included in this bill, and he had no objection in stating distinctly, so that there might be no misunderstanding, that he had a section or two prepared to be offered at the close of this bill, which was a bill to "reduce internal taxation and for other purposes," which would so amend, by short provisions, the tariff as to take off some twenty-fure millions more than this bill would. Take the Internal Revenue bill. If the proposition to strike out the income tax should prevail, he wanted gentlemen to remember that they would not only strike out twenty-for millions of the revenue, the loss of which could not be afforded, but would strike out the income tax should prevail, he wanted strike out the only provisions made in the law, and the only ones, as some thought, that could be made in law for taxing the income on United States bonds. In conclusion Mr. Schenek moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and by

vious question.

The previous question was seconded, and by agreement the vote on the sections in relation to the income 'ax, with all the amendments, was postponed until to-morrow.

90 to 65.

Mr. WILLARD (Rep., Vt.) demanded the yeas and nave, remarking that this was taxing United States bonds held abroad, and was to that extent repudiation.

Mr. Allison moved an adjournment. Agreed to by 93 to 52.

HOFFMAN IN HOT WATER

The Contest for the Supreme Bench Vacane -The Demands of the Albany Silk Stock-ings-The Chagrin of the Working Demo-crats-His Excellency's Vetoes.

ALBANY, June 2 .- Your correspondent, on his return from the scenes of the late Fenian demonstra-tion, halted at this place to ascertain what was doing n political circles. Gov. Hoffman is, as usual, in hot water. The election of Judge Peckham to the Court bench of this judicial district, and the Governor is called upon to appoint some one to fill it. There are but two candidates in the field; one is Judge Clute, who has been County Judge of Albany county or the last six years, and the other is wm. L. Learned. Esq., a man of wealth. Judge Clute is a representative man, and anquestionably the choice of the Democratic masses of the district. Mr. Learned, on the other hand, does not even practise law, and has not been seen within the precincts of a court room for years.

The Albany silk-stocking aristocracy, however, demand the selection of Learned, and Gov. Hoffman, from present indications, seems inclined to comply with their wishes.

The Democratic politicians who do the work on election day are greatly chagrined at the course the Governor is pursuing. They say that Mr. Hoffman, by an pointing a man like McConnike, to be Casital Police Commissioner last March, has lost all strength in Rensalaer county, and that if he carries out his present intentions of appointing Learned to the Supreme Court vacancy. Albany county will follow in the footsteps of the former county.

It is also averred that the Governor's appointments have always been hostile to the wishes of the Democratic masses in Albany, and hence that the poposition to his renomination next fall is well merited.

Gev. Hoffman will probably appoint Judge Peckham's successor on the Supreme Court bench within a few days. I may add that the people residing in the suburies of Albany are loud in their denunciation of the Governor for his veloce of several measures which were calculated to improve the condition of the piant roads leading out of Albany. Court of Appeals creates a vacancy in the Supreme Court bench of this judicial district, and the Gov-

The New Line to Washington. Washingstor, June 2.—Senator Chandler will soon press the bill for an air-line railway from Washington to New York.

THE ATLANTIC'S REGATTA FORMAL PROTEST AND CHALLENGE

FROM THE MADALEINE. Bloop and Schooner Races from Gowanua Bay to the Light Ship—Tidel Wave and Gracle the Winners—Waiting for the Wind and Starting without it. The fifth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht

Club was yesterday's great event in the Lower Bay. The morning opened dull and hazy, with not sufficient wind to flutter a lady's veil; and as officers of the Club, yachtsmen, guests, and others took their posilions in the guests' or judges' boat, or on board the yachts, grave fears were entertained and very forcibly expre. I that no race would be held.

At the foot of Montague street the Victoria Sey mour waited until nearly 9 o'clock to take on board the judges, representatives of the press, and a few select friends. The judges and their friends were on hand on time, but the "press men" were far behind. Meanwhile a continuous procession of ladies and gentlemen was pouring on board the Sleepy Hollow, gentlemen was pouring on board the Sleepy Hollow, which, from her after movements, was most decidedly wide awake, and from the grateful sounds of music which started from her decks and floated over the water, was the very reverse of hollow. On arriving in Gowanus Bay, the competing yachts were seen endeavoring to get into line; but as not even a catspaw of the mildest kind was stirring, this was a very difficult matter. More than one yacht which fondly hoped to show the fleet her heels had to be towed into position by boats rowed by the men who meaned the yacht.

THE START.

THE START.

The time for the start had been fixed at 10:45, but as the Regatta Committee had not made say previous arrangements for having a good wind blowing at that particular hour, it was found impossible to follow the original programme. At 13:74. M. the whistle of the Sleepy Hollow gave the signal "prepare to get under way," and at 13:33:40 a second whistle said "Start."

The order was obeyed, but very sluggistly, for the sails were all fispring as if they could not be swelled out by any kind of wind that ever blew. The Madaleine was the first off, the lands on board having become impatient for the sound of the second whistle, and got the jib half way hoisted before the sirnal was given. The Tidal Wave was close behind her, moving shoreward, while the Madaleine went of on the other tack. The Gracie and Adde V, got well off together, the latter making the best start, and on reaching the Delaplaine House led the whole fleet with a bost of small craft close in her wake, among which the gallant little Apollo and the Qui Vive held prominent positions. The Tidal Wave was still hagging the shore, and making such slight headway that her admirers were almost disgusted, and predicted an easy best by her only competitor, the Madaleine. Of that more anon.

WHAT BOATS STARTED.

WHAT BOATS STARTED. Thirty-three bouts of the several classes entered at only twenty-two started, which were classed a

follows:
SCHOONERS—Tidal Wave, Commodore Voorhis: Madalene, Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Lois, S. C. Lyman; Calypso, A. S. Hatch,
FIRST-CLASS BLOOFS—Addie V., W. H. Langley; Gracie, W. H. Johnson and W. Krebs,
SECOND-CLASS SLOOFS—Alarm, S. W. Sheridan;
Daphne, J. W. Maxwell; Orion, George A. Thaye;
Qui Vive, Thomas Clapham; Richard Kelly, S. M. Simpson. son.

THIRD-CLASS SLOOPS—Anna, W. A. Cumming: Jennie, H. L. Foole; Nimbus, Vice-Commodore Peet; Storm King, P. Voorhis: White Cap, L. Livingston. FOUETH-CLASS SHIPS—Dolphin, Dr. Thomas Fry; Coquette, W. G. Bett; Flyaway, V. B. Livingston; Jennie, W. Sonthwick; Viking, Leelle Wetmore; Vivid, J. M. Sawyer

	n.	M.	9.	H.
Addic V	1	18	15 Anna	2
Gracie	1	48		2
Qui Vive	1	56	25 Vivid	2
Orion	1	58	45 Calypso	2
Madale:pe	2	0	25 VIKIBA	2
White Can	2	1	30 Apollo	2
Tidal Wave	2	9	15 Alarm	3
Daphae	2	3	15 Alarm 15 Storm King	9

BOMEWARD BOUND.

After rounding the Spit the sloops of the fourth-class started homeward, the Vivid taking the lead, with an enormous balloon jib set. The Viking, however, was close in her wake, for the veterna syachteman, Mr. Welmore, was bound to win if possible, but the Vivid was too true to her name to allow any suce proceeding, as is shown by the subsequentiable of time on prival.

From Southwest Spit to the outer bar buoy was the next run, and the judges' boat having been detained a considerable time, had to steam off to a lively tune, in order to catch the fleet yachts which were now scudding away under a good stiff breeze. The Qui Vive, true to her name, still kept the lead of all of her class, but the Gracie and Addie V. were far shead, and could only just be distinguished making for sea at a spanking rate.

The Anna, in making the homeward stretch, hoisted her balloon jib, and the judges' boat steamed away for the lightship, leaving the Regatta Committee on board the Sleepy Hollow to return and take the time of the arrival of the smaller craft, while the V. Seymour went off seawards to attend to those of heavier metal.

From the outer bar buoy to the light ship, the interest was centered entirely in the Madaleine and Tidal Wave, and the Gracie and Addie V. The Calvpso was just sufficiently far astern to make it very doubtful whither she might not be the winner

Calvpso was just sufficiently far astern to make it carpy so was just summer that a secrit of make it very doubtful whither she might not be the winner in her class owing to the great allowance the others would have to give, but not near enough to cause any particular interest.

During the run the Gracie gradually crept up to the Addie V, which had hitherto led, and when near-

the Addie V, which had hitherfo led, and when nearing the light ship took the first position, leading by lae merest trifle which, however, was increased by the Addie V making a very wide tack. The Madaleine also was seen hearing away to the Jersey shore, an indiscretion which was promptly taken advantage of by Commodore Voorhis in the Tidal Ware, who eleverly weathered on her and took the windward position. Fassing the light ship the Gracle led, beating the Addie V, by 43 seconds only. They were promptly foliowed by the schooners; the Tidal Wave passing three minutes ahead of the Madaline.

The time on passing the light ship was

Gracie ... 3 24 00 Tidal Wave ... 3 51 Addie V ... 3 24 43 Madaleine ... 3 54

THE HOME STAKE BOAT.

T I	L.	M.	8.				H.	M.	8.
Vivid	4	54	20 /	anna			5	53	45
Flyaway	5	5	45 8	torn	n Ku	ıg	6	4	15
Viking	5	11 12 23 28 31 32	50,1	Simil	us		6	4	44
Apollo	5	12	55	Mari	n	,,,,,,	6	- 6	25
Apollo	5	23	15	Richt	ard E	eliv.	6	10	3
Coquette	5	28	:61	leng	ie (3)	1 clas	8) 6	16	56
White Cap	5	31	48 0	raci	e		6	42	32
Orion	5	32	8,7	ddie	. V.		6	52	2
Qui Vive	5	36	0 7	idal	Wav	e	7	2	1
Daphne	3	36	5313	iade	line		7	- 8	11

THE CHAMPION PENNANT.

In addition to the regatta prize, a piece of plate valued at \$50 for each class, the first-class sloops contested for the champion pennant, waich was won last year by the Madaleine, and in consequence of her being altered to a schooner, was in the hands of the club. The rule for racing for the champion pennant was simply the first boat in wins, consequently the Gracie won it by nearly ten minutes, although the Addie V. will probably take the regatta prize, the Gracie having to allow her nearly fifteen minutes.

THE FENIAN FARCE.

Returned Fenians in the Park-They Give Three Cheers for William M. Tweed. About 1 P. M. yesterday, two companies of returned Fenians took possession of the western por tion of the City Hall Park, trampling down the dir which had been thrown up by Mr. Sweeney's workmen. They came from Malone. Most of them wore
green jackets and stiff black felt hats. They were
unarmed. A few of them bore knapsacks. They
remained in the park several hours.
Ail of them expressed their warmest gratitude toward the Hon. William M. Tweed for his kindness
in advancing money for their return home. During
the afternoon they massed themselves upon Mr.
Sweeney's ploughed ground, and gave Mr. Tweed
three sky-shaking cheers.

Berrato, June 2.—Gen. Starr of Kentucky, in prison here, and Col. Wm. B. Smith of Buffhlo, in prison at Canandaigua, were balled in this city to-day, in the sum of \$10,000 each, with two suretie-each.

Grant as a Present Maker. Spotted Tail and his three companions visited the White House -yesterday, and had a "big talk" with President Grant of nearly an hour's duration. The Chiefs intimated that the pending Appropriation Bill would be very acceptable. President Grant made Spotted Tail a present of a meershaum pipe and a match case, and Mrs. Grant gave him a box of tobacco.

Reign of Terror in South America. Affairs are approaching a crisis in the Argentine Republic. In Monteridge a reign of terror prevails, eight persons having been murdered in one night. The Government reluses to interfere.

A JOLLY REPUBLICAN ROW.

Capt. Jimmy Thompson on Grinnell and Grant-The Hom. William A. Darling Pours Hot Shot into the Captain and the Hon. Rufus X. Andrews-Rufus Defies the Good Old Man.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.

About seventy of the two hundred members of the Republican General Committee met last evening in their new hall in Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street, Gen. Cochrane presiding. After a stormy skirmish between Gen. Rufus Z. Andrews and Ira

O. Miller in relation to the hiring of the hall, Capt. Jimmy Thompson, the ex-Harbor Master, offered a series of resolutions, asserting that Gen. Grant was the saviour of the nation, that he was rapidly reducing the public debt, and that the good lector, who had the confidence of the Government. The resolutions were received with applause and bisses.

lector, who had the confidence of the Government. The resolutions were received with applause and hisses.

When order was restored, Mr. Hugh Gardner hoped they would be laid on the table, but Jemmy Thompson hoped not, for such a disposition of them would tend to injure the party. [Laughter.]

The Hon. Wm. A. Darling said he had no personal hostility to Mr. Grinnell, but he felt assured that the administration of his office, so far as the disposition of patronace was concerned, was a complete full ure. [Applause.] He had obtained his present position when the Republican vote in this county numbered 60,000—but since his accession to office, it had dwindled down to 20,000. [Applause and slight hisses.] He lead given nearly all the places in his gift to members of Congress and Senators in all parts of the country—to the exclusion of the honest Republicans of New York. He was consequently not fit to hold his position. Let them look at the position of their port to day. Three of the very officers of their Republican General Committee held offices from Tammany Hall. [Applause and sensation.]

Col. Rufus Y. Andrews wanted the resolution rejected. He had got places for men under Mr. Grinnell, but he did not care a jot if the good old man turned them out to-morrow. Any one present was at liberty to tell Moses that Major Rufus K. Andrews had voted against him.

The Hon. Charles S. Spencer thought the Good Old Man, like all venerable mothis, had possibly committed errors; but he knew that there were many there who had expressed their admiration for him with tears in their eyes [haughter], and they should stand by him now. He should call for the ages and noes on the question, in order to see who are time friends of the Collector.

These remarks caused a stampede among the members, in the midst of which Capt. Rufus S. Andrews asked that the vote proceed. "I repeat, said the venerable gentleman, "that any friend of Grinnell is at liberty to tell him that Lient. Rufus B. Andrews voted for tabling the resolutions."

Atter some

BOUTWELL CUIS GRINNELL'S COMB.

The Storage Business Returned to the Warehouses on the Piers-Official Stu-pidity Rebuked. WASHINGTON, June 2.—Secretary Boutwell has addressed Collector Grinnell the following let-

SIR: Upon full deliberation of the papers relative to the storage of goods upon delivery from the vessels of the foreign steamship companies, I can see no valid objection to the use of the stores upon the companies' piers, if those stores can be placed under the exclusive control of officers of the customs. By this I mean that the officers of the customs. By this I mean that the officers of the customs drom these storehouses. In fine, the storehouses upon the piers are to be treated and managed processly as other storehouses are treated and managed, and the proprietors of the steamships and their servents to be treated by the storehouse keepers preclacly as all other persons are treated. Should the managers of the steamshipe consent to this arrangement, I see no good reason why the business of storage cannot be restored to the warehouses on the piers. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1870. (Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SUN REPORTERS.

A Musical Prodigy A Boy Violinist Two
and a Half Years Old.

A private exhibition was given yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of Raymend Lodge, 594 Broadway, of a child two years and ten months of age, named James Speaight, who performed with an ease and grace that was really wonderful, upon a minia-ture violin. The lafant prodigy is the son of a cigar maker, who is himself an excellent performer, and a member of Col. Fisk's grand orchestra. About eight months ago the father, noticing the mu-sical talent of the child, who had taken up a toy sical telent of the child, who had taken up a toy violin and was attempting to blay upon it, was struck by the harmony which one so young was enabled to elicit from the instrument. He at once procured his infant son a violin, and commenced teaching him music. Under his feether's constant tuition the boy has progressed in his studies beyond all expectation. Mr R. G. Hudson has engaged to educate the baby musician. Master Spenight will make his first appearance in public on the 8th of June, in the Academy, on the occasion of a benefit for the ball and asylum fund of Raymond Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

The Newest Inmate of Ludlow Street Jail. Last night Mr. George W. Lockwood was locked up in Ludlow strbet jail, on a charge of misapproprintion of funds, preferred by his former partner, Mr. Augustus W. Marsh. Mr. Leckwood's story is as follows: We were in the corset business together at 11 White street, under the firm of Lockwood malice. He knows I am not worth powder and shot I have been in business myself fifteen years, and en I have been in business myself afteen years, and enjoyed a credit of \$150,000. I took Marsh into business on his urgent solicitation, after he had been three years out of business, and I regret the day. His principal grudge against me is that I would not allow him to make money by irregular practices. One year ago we suspended payment, owing to fictitious paper emitted by him, and his making assignments in 'avor of Chris. Connor, J. Simonson, and W. St. John.

End of the Colored Church Row. Last night was the time appointed to settle the difficulty in the Colored Methodist Church in Bleecker street and West Tenth street, between the pastor and trustees. The house was well filled with the members, but the reporters and white people generally, some five or six hundred, were turned away by order of floward. Bishop Talbot was away by order of Roward. Bishop Talbot was present also, and with the Rev. Mr. Butler and the trustees retired to a room and talked the dispute over. The result, as afterward announced by the Bishop, was that the trustees backed down and acknowledged the validity of Mr. Butler's appointment for another year. The results areceived with approbation.

Blocknding the Game on the American Institute Ring. An unusually large number of members attend-

ed the monthly meeting last evening, in consequence of the notice published in yesterday's Sun. Alder-man Ely was in the chair. The expected report, having been made, elicited a furious debate, in which Mr. Nasin, Dr. Rich, and others participated: and on motion of the Committee, they actually tabled their own report to escape its utter defeat. After transacting other business, the Institute appropriated \$2,000 toward paying the initial incidental expenses of the approaching annual Fair.

Music for the Toiling Million. The Department of Public Parks have very The Department of Public Farks have very wisely adopted The Sun's suggestion to change the hours for music in the several parks, which with hereafter be from 6 to 8 P. M. Messrs. Sweeny and Fields were the champions of The Sun's measure.

Mr. Torpedo C. Fields, who has exclusive charge of the musical department, succeeded in passing a resolution through the Board ordering music on Monday evenings in Mount Morris square for the benefit of the people of the upper part of the city.

The Persecution of the Jews in Roumania. Washington, June 2.—Simon Wolfe, Esq., of this city, called on the Secretary of State to-day, and presented telegrams from various parts of the Jews in Roumania, and asking for the intercession of the United States in behalf of that people. It has been determined to appoint Adolphie Buchner, who is an Israelite, Consul at Bucharest, Roumania.

The Cubau Raffle in Brooklyn. The goods, consisting of diamonds, jewelry, silver ware, paintings, &c., advertised to be radied for Jun 20, at the Academy of Moffe. Brooklyn, in and of the suffering women and children of Cuba, have all beer donated for the cause, and the entire proceeds are for that purpose. Mr. Geo. W. Brown has been commissioned by the Cuban Junia to take charge of and manage the same. MIGURL DE ALDAMA, President. New YORE, May 27, 1876.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY. William Quinn, aged 2, was killed in Yonkers yes-terday by a furniture truck belonging to E. N. Crow, of its enliven street of this sity. The arriver and his two companious were arrested by the mounted police at Eingsbridg, and taken back to Yonkers.

SPORTS ON TERRA FIRMA.

MAGNIFICENT TROTTING ON ONE OF THE FINEST OF TRACKS.

nat Day of the Races at Prospect Park-A Brilliant Turnout and Display - Two Good Races, but Easily Won-Patchen Chief and Goldsmith Maid Winners. Yesterday was the closing day of the spring neeting on the Prospect Park Course. The weather

was good, the attendance very large, the equipages and carriages covering the field and the grounds in unwonted numbers thronged the piazzas of the club house. The whole was a scene of splendo fashion, and enjoyment. Among those present were numbers of the *elite* and beauty of Brooklyn. COMMODORS VANDERBILT

was conspicuous. There were Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Senator Harry Genet, and countless political, social, terary, and artistic notabilities, all intent on enjoyment and the horse.

There were two events up for the day, with good horses in each. The track was in excellent condition. The trotting, though good, was without special contest against the winners.

THE FIRST TROT.

THE FIRST TROT.

This was for a purse of \$1,500, first, second, and third money; to which there were seven entries, viz., Patchen Chief, Prince, Carroll, Topsy, Eastern Queen, Rosa Golddust, and Bep. All appeared and started. In the betting before the start the Chief was the favorice at \$2 to 1 against the field, Carroll second at 3 to 8.

First Heat—When the start was made Rosa was away first, Carroll second, Prince and Chief last. The Chief a footy one, pushed out of the mass on the turn and went to Rosa, and was second at the quarter in \$7. On the back stretch he moved to the front, and passing the half in 1:13% at his case stayed there to the end, three to four lengths in front. Toward the finish Prince moved out of the ruck and was second. Bep was distanced. Time, 2:27.

SECOND HEAT.—No betting, but offers of \$5 to 1 on Chief. At the word, Carroll led off, but in a few yards Chief drew away from the crowd to the front and at case led three lengths all through. Carroll and Topsy alternately second and third to the half-mile pole, and Prince second thence out, Just at the finish, while Chief was on hand, Prince got up to within a length, as Chief jogged home. Time—quarter, 35, half, 1:14; mile, 2:28.

THERD HEAT—Any odds offered on Chief. Rosa was now drawn. When sent off Chief led, and passing the quarter in \$7\%, rushed along the stretch three lengths away from his horses, making the half mile in 1:15%. He was eased around the far turn, while Prince and Carroll brushed it about at a great pace head and head. At the three-quarter pole Prince shook Carroll off and went for Chief, who was going reasily on the stretch. By a good burst he got up, and near the stand caught chief and carried him to a break, sending him over the score in a gallop, winner only by a neck. Topsy had got third, but beaten off three lengths. Time 2:39%.

second piace and money; Carroll, third money,

SECOND TROT.

This was for a purse of \$5,000, first, second, and third money; mile heats, three in five, in harness; for all horses, without limit as to previous time. The entries to it were Goldsmith Maid, George Wilkes, and American Girl. Though free to all horses, yet La ly Thorne was barred. This race was the great feature of the day, and drew the crown who witnessed it. It proved, however, an easy affair for the Maid, she winning as she at 2 to 1 on the Maid against the fields to a second a contract of the Maid. She winning as she did not not be maid against the fields to a first, the Maid. Short, Wilkes, and Daniels was behind the Girl. First Haat.—The word sent Wilkes off first, the Maid second. Both broke as they went away, but caught at once. Wilkes, forced the pace, while the Girl laid back, not going for the heat. The Maid wated on Wilkes, who passed the quarter in 5% a leagth in front. He led down the stretch a length to near the half-mile pole, when the Maid moved up and lapped him as they passed the half-mile pole in 121%. Around the turn they were still alap to its middle, when the Maid left her feet and dropped away a length before she got down again. Then she spun away for Wilkes, and reaching him. Is with him along the home ran, and reaching him. Is with him along the home ran, and reaching him, law with him along the home ran, live under it, and she drew in front near the stand, cashy in hand, and went over the score a neck and shouleers in the lead handliy. The Girl was locat eight or ten lengths. Time, 228%.

Excond Heat.—Odde 6 to 1 on Maid arasinst the field. Maid went off will the lead, soon made it three lengths, passed the quarter by that its 5%, carried ft to the half, which was done in 126%, and led home by those three lengths and or home recond, three lengths in front of the passed the quarter by that its 5%, carried ft to the half records and of the first and of the record, there lengths in front of the passed the quarter by that its 5 SECOND TROT.

THE BALL AND BAT

Fine Playing in Philadelphia.

The Mutuals Defeating the Athletics of Brooklyn. On the Union ground yesterday, although the Mutuals were victorious, their amateur antagonisis have no reason to be ashamed of their defeat. They fielded and batted well, and had the Mutuals not batted so powerfully, there would have been a good show for them. The following is the score by innings:

To-day the Mutuals and Eckfords play on the Union ground.

Base Ball Notes.

The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, beat the Ontaios. of Oswego, yesterday, in eight innings. The score
ras 6 to 4.

Brooklyn Politicians as Martyrs. Assemblyman O'Keefe, Morris Farrell, and Capt. Hylaid, of Brooklyn, who were appointed a Committee to go to the tront and bring home the desitute Fenians, have been arrested there by the Canadian authorities on suspicion that they were engaged with the invaders.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The Italian who was killed by the railroad accident near Paterson Wednesday morning, was Charles Curtl. He had no relatives in this country. Duniel Miller, a fireiran on the Frie Railway, was instantly killed in Elmira on Wednesday afternoon by falling from his engine when it was in motion. He was olling the mischinery.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Gov. Seward is not iil.

Sir John A. Macdoneld is better. Gen. G. W. McGreary has been unanimously nom-nated by the Republicans for the First Congressional District of Iowa.

District of lows.

The Hayden and Handel Society of Boston and Mac. Percpa Losa will positively sing at the coming Beethoven festival in this city.

Prince Schieswig-Holstein is about to marry Miss Carmeltia Eisenblatt, a German actress. The King of Prussia has given the necessary authorization. A learned Hindoo, Babou Rajenchala Mitra, has discovered, in his archaeological researches in Orissa, that the women of the ancient Aryans were enignous. There are has reliefs and paintings on the montuments of the ancient cities, showing some of form similar to those of the present day, and one-third larger than the head.

KILLED BY A POLICEMAN.

Fourth Ward Rowdles Resenting an Arrest -Reddy, the Blacksmith's Brother in Cus-tody-A Letter-Carrier Shot in the Head. Shortly before midnight, as Officer Burke of the Fourth Ward Police was patrolling his post at Pear and Hague streets, Michael Varley, brother of Reddy the Blacksmith, Patrick Hernan, and John Mc-Carthy stepped up to the officer, and Hernan said, "You are the s-- who sent Mangan up." This remark arose from the fact that Burke arrested Mangan and others on Saturday night for disorder

conduct, and for assaulting him. coat, twisted him down, threw him to the ground, took away his club, and began beating and kicking him in a fearful manner.

Finding that the men intended to kilt him, Burke

drew his revolver and fired two shots, one taking effect in the back of the left side of Hernan's head, the other striking Varley on the hand and laming one of his fingers. Hernan's wound killed him in stantly.

The others took refuge in 367 Pearl street, when they saw their companion fall. The reports of the pistol soon brought assistance, and the officer and

station. Burke was found to be badly bruised, one arm lame, and a bad mark on the forehead, either from a kick or a blow from the club.

Roundaman Croker, with a section of police, then went back to 367 Peuri street, where they found the door heavily barred on the inside. No one would reply to the repeated cails of the officer, and at last one of the men scaled the awning and got in by the second story window. After which he opened the front door.

second story window. After which he opened the front door.

Variey and McCarthy were then arrested and taken to the station on the charge of assaulting the officer. Eurke was also ordered under arrest to await the action of the Coroner.

Hornan is a letter carrier, and resided at 367 Pearl street. He was a member of a club composed almost entirely of roughs, and has often been arrested for disorderly conduct. He was once arrested for attempting to create a riot at the corner of Water and Dover streets. His age was about 24, and he was a very powerfully built young man.

Burke is about 30 years old, and has been on the force about six months, being one of the recent appointments. He was formerly in the army, and bears a good reputation on the force.

WESTON'S GREATEST FEAT.

He Walks Fifty Miles in Less than Ten Hours. At noon yesterday, Mr. Edward Payson Weston began his walk of fifty miles in the Third Avenue Rink. He floished shortly before 10 P. M., making the fifty miles in nine hours, fifty-eight minutes, and fifty-five seconds, averaging over five miles an

During the whole day he walked on the outside of the circle, so that he really made considerable over fifty miles in the time specified.

The rink was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who greeted Weston with frequent applause.

At the end of his walk Mr. Weston walked a half

mile backward, and after the time had been announced by Mr. J. J. Lambert, the Managing Editor nounced by Mr. J. J. Lambert, the Manaring Editor of the Democrat, made a speech in which he thanked his friends, and said that this was probably the last time that he should walk in public in America. He announced his intention of going to Europe immediately, and of going into training and making better time than asy he had yet made. At 11 o'clock Mr. Weston entertained a select party of friends at the Gludstone House, where he was serenaded by the Riuk Band.

Daughter, Mrs. Charles. Mrs. Richard P. Charles, the beautiful niece of the Hon. Thomas Murphy, who was led to the altar last year by one of New York's most promising young merchants, died yesterday of miscarriage. About six weeks ago she fell from the steps of a Broadway stage and was thrown violently on her face. Up to within almost a few hours of her death her injuries were not considered serious. Gathered around the death-had were the afflicted family of Senator Murphy, the husband, the Rev. Dr. Mc-

"Tommy" Hadden and J. G. Pike were vester-day sent to New Jersey on a requisition, to take their trial for stealing \$3,000 worth of furniture from a residence in Hudson City. They were tried here for bringing the stolen property to this city; but the Jersey folks not liking New York justice will try them there.

Senatorial Love of Old Fogyism. Washington, June 2.—The bill to abolish the franking privilege came up in the Senate yesterday, but its enemies postponed it. Its friends have bandoned all hope of its passage this session.

Smallpox is raging in the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards. Eight persons died yesterday. The Board of Health have requested the clergy-men of the city to report the names of all persons mar-ried by them.

Capt. Asa Morrill, of the Boston police, died yes-

Col. A. H. Kenan, a prominent lawyer of Millodge-ville, Ga., died yesterday. Policeman Hugh McElrov, of the Eldridge street station, died on Wednesday evening of consumption. S; lvester Pharach, King of the once powerfu ontauk Indians, died of pleurisy on Saturday, aged 6 Montauk Indians, died of pleurisy on Saturday, aged 60.

The Hon. John Crawer of Waterford, N. Y., died on Wednesday at his residence, in the 22d year of his age. It was a Fresidential Elector on Jefferson's second elevation to the Presidency in 1819. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and afterward represented his district in the State Senate for a number of years. He also sorved three terms in Congress.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee opposes the granting of subsidies to cable companies.

About sixty candidates recently nominated for appointment to cadetships in the Navai Academy have been ordered to report for examination next Monday. The Senate Committee reports that since the act of August, 1851, there has been exacted and paid on Russian hemps \$200,000 in excess of duties. A unjorty of the Committee are in favor of refunding the noney.

During a discussion on the Irdian Appropriation bill in the Senate, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Morrill of Maine characterized the Piegan massacre as a cold blooded murder of innocent men, women, and children. He denounced Gen. Shertdan.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. Philadelphia has relapsing fever.

Whittemore is probably elected.

Andrew Heega hanged himself in Philadelphia The Indians near Fort Buford have declared war

The official count gives Gov. Stearns of New Hampshire 1,010 majority. The Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church met in Toronto yesterday. The Canadian volunteers were presented with colors on Wednesday by Prince Arthur. ors on Wednesday by Prince Arthur.

B. P. Hammond, a crippled soldier, was drowned in the Mississippi on Wednesday at Dubuque.

The Trustees of Oglethorpe College have determined to begin the crection of college buildings in Atlants, Ga.

Mrs. Owen Franks, of Pekin, Ill., shot herself through the heart on Tuesday because domestic matters had gone wrong.

Gov. Stearns's message shows that nearly \$358,000 of New Hampshire debt has been paid, and that she owes less than \$2,800,000.

The first meeting of the Synod of the Presbyteriar Church of Canada in connection with the Church of ecotland, opened in Montreal yesterday. A strawberry train of twenty-three cars, and weighing over one hundred tons, arrived in Chicago over the Illinois Central on Wednesday night.

The Delta Upsilon Convention, in session in Providence, B. I. vesterday voted to receive a chapter from Trinity College of Hartserd, and Princeton College.

College.

Charles Saulsbury, a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office, has been held in \$1,000 balf for removing letters from the office, tearing them open, and destroying them when he found their contents valueless.

Leading Isrselites of Louisville have telegraphed to every city in the West to arouse their representatives in Congress to do all they can with a view to proventing further massacre of Isrselites in Roumania.

John M. Burke, H. H. Baxter, George S. Scott, A. Daiman, M. S. Sykes, Jr., Charles R. Marvio, Harvey, Kennedy, and A. B. Baylts of New York are elected Directors of the Chicago and Northwesters Retisent.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS,

THE NEWEST COMPLICATIONS IN THE POLITICS OF FRANCE.

Formidable Party in Opposition to the Ministry—An Additional Sentence Im-posed upon the Proprietor of La Mar-seillaise—Napoleon Flattering the Army.

Paris, June 2.-A split occurred to-day in the Left Centre of the Corpe Legislatif. Before the sitting fifteen members of that portion of the Chamber held a conference and adopted a resolution to vote against the Ministry whenever its action is not in accordance with their programme. The President and Secretary of the Left Centre are said to be included in the new

Journal is suspended, has received an additional sentence of 2,000 france fine and three months' imprisonment for articles published in the last number.

The Emperor held a grand review of cavalry teday at Longchamps. Immense numbers of people from the city and surrounding country witnessed

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Montpensier's Chances-Opposition to the Emancipation Bill-Nonsense from Capt. Gen. De Rodus. MADRIB, June 2.—Despatches have been re-ceived from Capt. Gen. De Rodas, informing the to surrender on the condition that their lives and property be spared, and asking for instructions as te the course to pursue. The Government has replied by telegraph that it is their desire that rebel officers, sincerely desiring to give up the contest and to be reconciled to Spain, be dealt with generously.

On Monday next the Cortes will discuss the question of filling the throne, with the purpose of arriving at a final solution. The partisans of the Duke of Montpensier are very zealous and active, and have hopes of securing the nomination. The Republican journals are extremely bitter against him. They declare that the country is in danger when such a name is proposed in connection with the crown, and they urge unrelenting war against "the Frenchman," as they term the Duke. As the day for the debate approaches, the sgitation grown deeper. The adherents of Espartero have published a circular favoring his election to the throne.

The Liberal journals condemn the proposed law for the emancipation of the slaves in Spanish colonies, because by its provisions the children of the present slaves are to remain serving their owners too long. A modification of the bill in this respect is almost unanimously called for. property be spared, and asking for instructions as te

FENIAN PLOT IN ENGLAND.

A Suspected Attack upon the Arsenals and Armories-A Feulan Trial.

LONDON, June 2.-A formidable plot is said to have been discovered for a simultaneous attack by Fenians upon several arsenals and armories. The principal attack was to have been made in Woolwich.

The alleged Fenian emissaries, Wilson and Davitt, who were arrested last week, were brought up for examination to-day. A great crowd of spectators occupied the court room and its approaches, and manifested their sympathy for the prisoners in an unmistakable manner. Unusual precautions had been taken by the police authorities, and no disturbance took place. Nothing of importance was elicited at the examination. Bail was offered for the prisoners, but was refused; and at the conclusion of the proceedings the men were remanded to jail.

London, June 2.—The decision of the appeal of the plaintiff in the Mordaunt divorce case to-day was rendered by Lord Penzance and Justices Keiley and Keating. The Court hold that owing to the continued insanity of Lady Mordaunt, she is in no condition to make legal reply, and therefore the proceedings for divorce can be carried no further.

Arrest of Assemblyman Patrick of Chemung. Col. E. L. Patrick, for two years Democratic member of Assembly from Chemung county, and an aspirant for the Speakership last winter, is under ar-rest is company with Geo. L. Davis, an Klmira Jus-tion of a soldier's widow after her death, by means of forged papers.

FLASHES FROM THE OCEAN CABLES Cholera has broken out in Rewah, in Bongal. Republican demonstrations have been made at

The Pope refuses to delay the deliberations of the It is said that King William and Bismarck went to Ems to confer with the Czar.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The office and barn of Myer Miller & Co., ship J. Behrhoot's carpenter shop, Fifth street. Green-point, took fire vesterday forencon, and the flames ex-tended to Louis Dolday's dwelling, Howe's tool shop, and Platt's stable. Loss \$200. and Platt's stable. Loss \$220.

The imitation hair waterfall manufactory of Asher & Redlicks, 25 Walker street, took fire yesterday in the work room. Twenty girls were working in the room at the time, and several lost portions of their clothing, such as shawis, sacques, &c. Loss in stock, \$300.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME. Gale and Hibbert, arrested for defrauding the Government of \$6,000, have been held in \$3,000 bail each.

Allen Wright was found dead in his room in the St James Hotel, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, with a pistol wound in the back of his head. tol wound in the back of his head.

J. P. Day, who disappeared mysteriously from Franklin, has been heard from in Livernool. It is said that he was drugged and robbed in Providence, and the shipped as a sailor white he was unconscious.

An attempt was made to break into Patrick Horan's liquor store at M sulberry street, by foroing opes the rear windows. Denis Gillen, aged 17: John Gramin, 15; Patrick Smith, 14, and Patrick Maiony, 15, having been found concealed in the yard, were arrested.

Thomas Sheridan, aged three years, was left yes-erday by his drunken mother in a room in the fourth story of 228 West Twenty-se at house, the while she want out to get liquor. The child fell through the open sundow, and was instantly killed on the aidewalk be-window, and was instantly killed on the aidewalk be-

Thomas Kenny, the Newark tobacconist, has just

at Cape May in July.

John Williams, the English diamond smuggler, was yesterday sentenced to two years hard labor in the New Jersey State Prison.

Next Monday a grand single scull regatta, in II feet boats, is to be contested at Hackensack, under the anspices of the La Favorita Boat Club. auspices of the La Favorita Boat Club.

Some time ago Capt. Donovan, of the Hobokea police, reting on telegraphic instruction received from the Mayor of Vicksburg. Miss, arrested Bears Siruppienan, who was committed by Recorder Pone, of Hoboken. After sight days the Mayor of Vicksburg telegraphed that he could not prosecute Strupplemann, who was accordingly discharged. Surupplemann has now taken an action against the Mayor of Vicksburg and the Chief of Folice and Recorder Pone, of Hoboken, for false imprisonment, and claims \$50,000 damages.

Gov. Randolph yesterday gave permission to the Fifth Regiment National Guard of Marylaed to encamp at Cape May in July.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Music opposite French's Hotel this evening. About 500 Fenians, clothed and not ciothed, arrived home yesterday, from Malone.

Stafford's Iron and Suiphur Powders invigorate
the body and purify the blood.—Adv. An unknown woman was drowned at Castle Gar-ded last evening. The body was recovered. Henry McGee, aged 10. fell from the fourth story for escape at 132 Gherry street, and was slighly injured.

During a fight last evening at 577 Greenwich street, Margaret Brown hit Margaret Finnigan, of 386 Greenwich street, on the head with a bar of iron. Brown was locked up.

The bark Commodore Dupont from Matanzas and schooners Franklin from Indianola and Goodwill from Harbor Island, arrived last night.

and schooners Frankin from Indianola and Goodwill from Harbor Island, arrived last night.

The officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment have resolved to engage Gen M. T. McMahon as connsel for the Fening pilsoners, to act in the name of the regiment. The General will serve gratuitously.

Mr. George W. Finnt urgues the Chamber of Commerce to bring its influence to hear on Congress to secure an appropriation of \$100,00 to complete the large basin at the Baitery, and \$200,000 for the removal of obstructions in the East River, off the Baitery.

The Veteran Association of the once famous Corcoran Lezion, comprising members of the 69th, 150th, 16th and 170th regiments, mexical light and organized as a mutual believo ent association. Maj Jaines Haggerty and other officers promised their cooperation.

All gentlemen will, under the new ordinances passed by the Department of Poblic Parks, remove the howers from their button holes before entering Central Park. Bouquets must beleft at the entrance in charge of a servant or thrown into the street. Cigars must also be dung aside on entering the Park.

At the distribution of prizes in the Cooperative.

Mrs. Julia St. John is to this city acking aid for the colored saylum for poor aged negrees and curbant in Richmond. She carries letters from the Res. Honey Ward Begeher and others added the reference. The in-stitution is in debt, and Mrs. et. John would gladly ac-celler aid from weaktly merchants and others. To in-mates need clithing age money. Donatons may be left at his affect of the Armed Street, it is in-